

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, March 4, 1907

CROSBY & NOYES, Editor

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THE STAR has a regular and permanent family circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

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John C. Spooner.

The retirement of Mr. Spooner can be seen by one sentiment—that of sincere and hearty approval. Men of all parties and all sections will feel it. His capacity for public business is of the first class, and for a long time he has exercised it very notably to the country's advantage. His part in the debates of the Senate has been conspicuous, and often brilliant, and at no time during his service in that body has he failed to impress himself upon such business as interested his interest and called for his attention. In him the republicans have always been sure of a champion equal alike to the comprehension of the most difficult questions, and to their elucidation in moments of the most exciting controversy. No debater of larger equipment, or counselor of keener foresight or calmer judgment, has appeared in the Senate in fifty years. The loss of such a servant is national, and will everywhere stand so confessed.

Mr. Spooner leaves office to build for himself. Like many other men, he has served the country at a sacrifice of his private interests. These he will now repair. At sixty-four, still with the energy and action of a boy, he has time for the work, and the reputation which insures him all the business he may care to undertake. His plans seem certain of success, and in that fact his friends may console themselves for a step which otherwise would be without a single bright feature.

Mr. Conkling left office poor. John G. Carlisle had nothing, after a quarter of a century spent in national life. Thomas B. Reed found it necessary to return to the practice of law in order to make the proper provision for his family. Mr. Hoar, after forty years of office, died poor. There are men, easily named, who, with talents of a character which would command large sums in private affairs, are today serving the public for what in comparison is a pittance. And yet the professional muckrakers would have us believe that the age is thoroughly sordid and rotten, and that nine out of ten of our public men are using their official places for private gain. Their lying charges have gone everywhere, and many excellent people have been influenced by them in appraising the times and the leading actors on the stage.

Are we seeing the last of Mr. Spooner in office? A few years at the bar should bring him all he needs in the way of money. Then what? Should his party triumph again next year, the new President will want a strong cabinet, and in either the office of Secretary of State, or that of Attorney General, Mr. Spooner would find duties within the scope of his superior powers, and which might tempt him back into harness.

Defeat of the Park Project.

The park amendments were lost. Well, no matter, there are to be other Congresses, the proposition for the purchase of more park space is a good one, and no question is ever settled till it is settled right. The park purchase amendment added to the sundry civil bill by the Senate went out in conference, the conference on the park bill, Mr. Mann's motion that the House recede from the disagreement was voted down by a large majority.

The amendment went out in conference, not simply on the question of merit. Wounded dignity on the part of the House and a desire for revenge and something to do with it. Mr. Tawney said:

"The Senate has knocked out a House clause in regard to miscellaneous supplies in order to put the park item in, and I object." The House refused to concur, and Mr. Mann's motion that the House recede from the disagreement was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. Sims said that he had objected to having his constituents saddled with half the expenses of the cost of parks in Washington. The proposition that Mr. Sims' constituents would pay would be so small that it could never be computed. Besides, do the constituents of Mr. Sims want a national capital without paying their share?

Mr. Sims also said that Washington had more park space than any other city in the country. Mr. Bowers of Mississippi showed that he was wrong, and that the comparatively small cities of Richmond, Louisville, Columbus and Los Angeles have a greater park area. Mr. Barthold, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, talked straight when he said he thought the park land should have been bought ten years ago, and that the parks were needed by the new Washington that is growing up.

Mr. Bankhead was probably right when he said the price of outlying land available for parks is lower now than it ever will be again.

The efforts to stop betting on horse racing have so far operated merely toward making life easier for the bookmaker who is disposed to weigh in.

If Senator Tillman decides to add the Panama canal to his permanent list of grievances, he will have a busy summer.

London's reputation of municipal ownership looks like another step at Mr. Bryan.

Congress and the District.

The fifty-ninth Congress having adjourned, the people of the District can now take an inventory of the benefits they have gained, the benefits they have been denied and the obnoxious proposals they have escaped. In the annual recapitulation of local legislation there occur several blotches. Perhaps the saddest of these is the failure of the measure providing for a 25 per cent increase in the salary of government employees. By every argument this increase should have been allowed. The hours of employment have been lengthened, discipline of the clerical force of the department has been tightened, the body of employees, largely recruited under the merit system, is more efficient as a whole than that appointed under the spoils system, and a larger volume of work is demanded of the clerks than formerly. Washington has developed from a village to a metropolitan city, the cost of living has greatly increased in the last ten or twenty years, wages and salaries have gone up everywhere else, but the stipend of the government clerk has not been advanced.

Congress talked a good deal about widespread national prosperity, the rich reward that honest labor is now receiving, and the increased demands upon the time and ability of men who transact the public business, but the government employee, the man in the ditches and behind the guns—the man

who really does the government work—was passed over. Congress revealed a liberal and generous attitude toward the clerks, but the clerk must continue to work and skimp. Well, it is a long road that has no turn; every dog will have his day; etc., etc.

The important measure granting authority to the local street railway companies to extend their tracks to Union station and to the city hall, legislative tangles of the Congress. Tied up with the smoke and broad-tire bills, it was beaten in the House, and on Saturday night the track extension and smoke bill bound together were further loaded down with the 3-cent fare amendment, and either the smoke amendment or the car-fare amendment rendered the track-extension bill impossible of passage by the Senate.

The amendment to the smoke law failed in the Senate after it had been unanimously passed by that body, because Senator Keam made a motion to reconsider, and with the help of various senators prevented consideration of the bill.

The Heyburn bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of the irregular triangle between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall was passed by the Senate, but got no further in the House than reference to the committee on public buildings and grounds. If the capitol along rational lines, and if the buildings which the government is setting up on the Mall and to erect there are to be of maximum usefulness, the part of the city indicated in the bill must finally be condemned, and it would have been better to do it this year than to indefinitely postpone it. The bill for the purchase of the squares on 15th street opposite the White Lot also failed of passage. The bill for the regulation of child labor in the District died a legislative death. The House committee failed to act on the Takoma Park branch library bill.

On the other side of the ledger the District has gained a good deal. The opening and widening of extension of alleyways and minor streets will go forward; the most unsightly part of the lower Rock creek valley will be improved; playgrounds which will be bought, and many streets that exist only on the surveyor's books will be opened, thus adding more land available for home building. Money was appropriated for substituting granite for the decayed sandstone in the treasury building, for improving Potomac Park, for strengthening the Aqueduct bridge and for completing the approaches of the Connecticut avenue bridge.

The bill for the reduction in the price of gas to 75 cents per 1,000 feet did not become a law, but provision was made that hereafter the gas and electric light companies of the District shall make annual reports to Congress showing their receipts and expenditures.

A Churchman on the Philippines.

The interview with Archbishop Harty of Manila, printed in yesterday's Star, contains material of importance to everybody interested in our Philippine problem. It is an American view of an American duty. It touches upon all the points at issue, and indicates American occupation of the islands thoroughly.

The representative people of the islands, we are told, are well inclined toward the United States, and realize the benefits that have followed American control. Evidences of this are abundant. There are agitators, using separation and an independent government, but they are of the professional order and thrive on the activity of their tongues. As a rule they have no substantial stake in the islands. They are not leaders in the proper sense, and have no great following.

The archbishop gives his own unqualified approval to what has been done for the people. Going to the islands a stranger, and charged himself with a heavy responsibility, he set to work to inform himself about conditions of every kind, and to get in touch with the agencies in action. He is pleased with his surroundings, and rejoices in the opportunities which appear on every hand. He regards them as more than bright, and he records up to date eulogies from him high praise. Civilians and soldiers alike, he tells us, are carrying themselves admirably, and are a credit to the government they represent.

As to the cost of our venture, Archbishop Harty makes the proper reply. It is not to be estimated upon a basis of cost per cent returns. No more are many of our expenditures here at home. All rewards are not computable in dollars and cents. Some come in a far more valuable form, and our outlays in the Philippines will bring their full share of the rewards of that sort.

A man with these views naturally gives his vote against withdrawal from the islands. He sees advantages of all kinds from continued American sovereignty—advantages to the Filipinos, to us, and to the world at large. He wants American progress to do its perfect work in the archipelago, and, in doing that, contribute to the advancement of all good occidental methods and purposes throughout the newly awakened East.

We have now statesmen, soldiers, sailors, and churchmen, who are familiar with matters, all declaring for what has been done in the Philippines, and urging Uncle Sam to remain on deck. Are their councils not of value? Are they to be classed with oppressors or with commercialized grafters "out for the stuff," and willing to grind a people for mere money's sake?

Congress.

It is over. The unimportant words spoken in the heat of debate were all withdrawn before the end, good fellowship reigned supreme, and if unhappiness existed it was not revealed. Statesmen are now scattering for the spring plowing at home, or for "fence mending," or for meditation on the insecurity of office and the fickleness of public favor. Some of these men we shall not see again. Others are going back to resume their job of saving the country. Public life here at the national capital has many attractions, and those who participate in it, whether for long, or only a little while, are to be congratulated on their experience. Men come and go, but the government abides. Croakers cannot kill it, nor the fools impair its wonderful usefulness. As it was in the beginning, it is now, and for long will be, the best expression of rule men ever know.

Even if Mr. Roosevelt should persist in refusing to run again, there are several gentlemen who could be depended on to carry out his ideas.

The Russian press censors will smile at the decision that details of the Shaw testimony cannot be based from the mails.

Harriman and the Canal.

Edward H. Harriman is reported as having censured the conduct of affairs of the Panama canal. When asked "Why don't you build the canal?" Mr. Harriman said: "I would if I had a chance. We spend more money every year on improvements in the canal Pacific system than could be expended in a year on the canal. If we ran railroads in the way Panama affairs are conducted, there would be a great crop of receiverships."

Mr. Harriman is not an unprejudiced critic. He does not like the President and has publicly said so. The magnates of the transportation railroad system have never displayed any special affection for an isthmian canal by a practicable route. But in one way Mr. Harriman is a competent critic in that he has been the executive of big works. No doubt he has been involved in big deals, but that is neither here nor there in this matter.

The "cut out" from Ogden to Luch, involving the fill and trestle over Salt Lake

and new trackage over the dry lake bed where there is neither fresh water nor irrigation, was a big measure. The rebuilding of the Union Pacific across the Rockies, the ascent from Cheyenne to Sherman Pass and the descent to Rawlins, and the practical reconstruction of the road on a most elaborate scale from Cedar Pass down through the valley of the Humboldt and across the Nevada desert, was a work stupendous both as regards engineering and construction. The project to tunnel the Sierra Nevada is another giant feat which Mr. Harriman has on the cards.

If the construction of the Panama canal were within Mr. Harriman's sphere of activities he would probably build it. What were called a few years ago "engineering impossibilities," "insurmountable obstacles," etc., etc., seem to have petered out. The world hears a little now and then about the control of the Chagres river and the stability of the Gatun dam site in connection with the lock principle, but the Panama canal has become only a matter of excavation of the hill.

The United States is going to cut that canal through the isthmus despite the impatience and the criticism of Mr. Harriman.

More parasites are to be shipped to destroy the boll weevil. Care will of course be taken to avoid introducing a parasite that is worse than the weevil.

Governor Hughes makes it clear that in desiring a recount he is actuated by no motives of special friendship for Mr. Hearst.

London has discovered that there can be good and bad municipal ownership just as there are good and bad corporations.

Mr. Harriman can at least be assured that there will be no effort to exclude his testimony from the mails.

People in search of sinecures will steer clear of the interstate commerce and Panama canal commissions.

Some of Mrs. Eddy's relations evidently do not relish that lady's determination to live forever.

Without the expert insanity witness, "the unwritten law" would soon become a dead letter.

Perhaps some of the Brownville shooters were merely suffering from brain storm.

SHOOTING STARS.

His Esteem.

"Do you esteem Mrs. Eddy as a seeress?" "No," answered the relative who is going into court, "as a financieress."

Appreciative.

"You think that Lent exercises a great influence?"

"Certainly," answered Miss Cayenne; "it not only has a beneficial effect on the moral nature, but it gives one a chance to economize."

The Magistrate's Testimony.

He won't reveal the arts by which he gained this eminence so grim; For if he did we'd all get rich By simply imitating him.

"Congress goes out of existence," said Uncle Eben, "leavin' a lot of things undone. But for that matter, who doesn't?"

A Success.

"Do you think that session of Congress was a success?" "It was," answered Farmer Cornsossel, "a great success. It didn't do any particular damage."

The Adjournment.

It was a carnage fearful. When the statesmen scaled the hill; But resolute and cheerful, They kept battling with a will.

The epithets were loaded. And discharged with him direct; The metaphors exploded. With the deadliest effect!

All motionless and scattered, "Mid the panic and dismay; The hours completely shattered, And the lifeless minutes lay.

Oh, the solemn bell is calling, And a nation's heart is chilled, While the bitter tears are falling, For the time that has been killed.

Modern Boston.

From the Boston Traveler. The changed character of Boston's population could not be more typically illustrated than in the reading of the names of the committees of the Boston common council. As the Patriots' day committee, for example, President Barrett selects Councilmen Ratchowsky, Santosuosso and Purcell. When the descendants of the tribe of Israel, a race that for 2,000 years, without a country or a flag, has maintained its racial identity; of those brave peoples of Italy that during the varied vicissitudes of the houses of Savoy, Lombard and Guelph, and the never-ending conflict between church and state, have grown racially stronger century after century, and the hardy Celts, whose ancestors, during the middle ages, kept alive learning and wisdom in the world, and through subsequent centuries of oppression maintained burning the spark of race and religion, join together in making plans for Boston's Patriots' day, who will deny that they are qualified for the work and that in them is incarnated the spirit of modern American institutions?

Game Protection.

From the Towanda (Pa.) Record. Several game wardens were shot—four fatally—in the state of Pennsylvania during the year 1906.

Too Soon to Say This.

From the Newark News. The Washington and Boston base ball clubs will soon begin shipping themselves into shape for the coming slaughter.

Trying to Get Rich.

From the Denver Post. A man named Rich is a fugitive from justice, with a reward on his head, in California. All the officers out that way are trying to get Rich.

Hasn't Much to Say.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Save for a few well-known observations on Standard and on Thursday evening, Mr. Rockefeller's money is remarkably reticent.

Proof of His Insanity.

From the Houston Post. A Pittsburg man says Harry Shaw once expressed a desire to run for governor of Pennsylvania on the democratic ticket.

Getting at.

From the Baltimore American. Mr. Harriman says that Mr. Roosevelt's mind needs discipline. Apparently, so do Mr. Harriman's methods.

Milage.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The perfection of a congressional junket is one with a milage attachment.

Never Mind the Passengers.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Another reason for cutting down the number of railroad wrecks is that they usually kill the engineers, and good engineers are getting scarce.

PORTLAND AND NORTHWEST VIA UNION PACIFIC

Every Day, Mar. 1 to Apr. 30, 1907. Coldest rates to many points in the Northwest, from

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SHORT ROUTE FAST TIME
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Gray Spring Overcoats, \$12.

Made to Measure. A stylish, timely garment at \$5 to \$8 less than the price others are charging. For a limited time only.

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TAILORS OF QUALITY,
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Our fine Bakery Goods are served in our Luncheon Dept.

REEVES BAKERY GOODS—a little better than you can make yourself, far better than you can obtain elsewhere. Absolutely pure, delightfully delicious, fresh and clean.

The ingredients we use are the best to be had.

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It was a carnage fearful. When the statesmen scaled the hill; But resolute and cheerful, They kept battling with a will.

The epithets were loaded. And discharged with him direct; The metaphors exploded. With the deadliest effect!

All motionless and scattered, "Mid the panic and dismay; The hours completely shattered, And the lifeless minutes lay.

Oh, the solemn bell is calling, And a nation's heart is chilled, While the bitter tears are falling, For the time that has been killed.

Our sole business is the optical business. It is not a side line to a jewelry business.

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One of the best and most effective remedies for colds and coughs. We offer you the best combination of Apple and Honey, 50c per bottle.

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Every Care is exercised to insure finest quality and absolute purity in N. Auth Provision Co.'s SAUSAGES.

Made of choicest home-dressed meats—seasoned with purest herbs and spices. Refuse all substitutes. Insist on having N. Auth's Sausages.

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Save for a few well-known observations on Standard and on Thursday evening, Mr. Rockefeller's money is remarkably reticent.

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For Lunch—or Tea, Fussell's—CHARLOTTE'S

are an especially enjoyable dessert. Inviting to the eye—exceptionally delicious. A Maraschino cherry tip each "Charlotte." Do not fail.

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Lenten Sermon—"One of the best types of self-denial is denying ourselves the pleasure of saying harsh things of others." "He only always is wise who ever is gaining wisdom." "An honest smile is worth ten million smiles of a hypocrite." "Many a man will be surprised when he gets to heaven to find how large a place his little kindly deeds occupy in its history."

Palais Royal Opening.

Costumes, Suits, Dresses and Millinery.

Millinery—That which adorns woman, nature's loveliest handiwork. Millinery—the harbinger of spring, as welcome as the lengthening days, the budding trees and singing birds. The Sunday Star, in an editorial, alluded to the Palais Royal Millinery, a clipping of which is reproduced to the right hand.

\$7.50 for \$10 Hats.
Souvenir of the "Opening."

Only fifty of these Hats to be distributed—at \$7.50. Let us repeat the request made in yesterday's page announcement—the visitors who secure these hats will please inform friends that they are \$10 hats, otherwise we shall be requested to later duplicate them at \$7.50, which we cannot do.

Other Opening Souvenirs.

The Sunday announcement, which contains a full list of the millinery offered at complimentary prices, also the Paris letter, can be had for the asking. Take elevator to second floor and inquire of any of the floor managers.



The New \$15 Silk "Jumper" to Be \$13.50.

This "Jumper" is of taffeta silk, in tans, grays, greens, blues, browns and black. The waist trimmings are pipings and buttons; the skirt is made with knife and box pleats. The \$15 Silk Dresses—to be \$13.50 during the "Opening"—have lace yokes and fancy sleeves. Plain colors, checks and stripes, both in the "Jumpers" and the Dresses. Choice for \$13.50.

10 Per Cent Discount.

The more expensive Silk, Chiffon, Voile and Cloth Dresses here at \$30 to \$50 are offered at 10 per cent discount during the "Opening."

Man-tailored Cloth Suits at Complimentary Prices.

\$14.98 For the \$16.50 Cloth Suits, in new styles of Eton and pony effects; in plain colors and checks. Fitted by experts; alterations, if necessary, absolutely executed.

\$18.00 For the \$20 Cloth Suits and Silk Dresses. Choice of hundreds of newly stylish garments. A style for every form.

\$24.98 For the \$27.50 Man-tailored Cloth Suits, with silk applique and fancy button trimmings. Pony, Eton and light-fitting.

The "Opening" of a \$100,000 new stock is as bewildering to the merchant and his aids as it is to the visitor. No attempt is made to give details of so vast a gathering—only a hearty invitation to call and the promise to greet our visitors with the enthusiasm and pride that such stocks engender. Please note that the complimentary prices—Opening Souvenirs—terminate on Wednesday.

Skirts.

10 per cent discount on all Cloth, Voile and Silk Skirts at \$12 to \$30.
All \$10.00 Skirts.....\$9.00
All \$8.00 Skirts.....\$7.00
All \$5.98 Skirts.....\$5.00

Waists.

10 per cent discount on all Waists at \$10 to \$25.
All \$1.00 Waists.....84c
All \$1.50 Waists.....\$1.33
All \$2.00 Waists.....\$1.79
All \$5.98 Waists.....\$4.89

Coats.

\$9.50 for the new \$10.98 Man-tailored Cloth Jackets; satin lined.
\$12.00 Raincoats.....\$9.98
\$7.50 Raincoats.....\$5.98
Misses' Coats.....\$4.79

A Self-Reducing Corset for the Full Form.

After proper investigation the Palais Royal Corset Chief indorses the "Nemo Self-reducing Corset," and will be pleased to demonstrate its efficacy. This corset reduces and supports the lower part of the abdomen and shapes the accumulated flesh below the corset into symmetrical lines. The relief strap is attached to the "Graduated Front Steel" and held down by the "Double Garter Attachment." It produces a feeling of great comfort and support, giving the form a permanent and perfect mold. Styles are here for the tall, medium and short woman, and, equally important, experts who know how to adjust these corsets. A uniform price:.....\$3

Corsets for the Slim and Medium Forms.

French "P. D." and other best \$2.50 Corsets to be \$1.69. Domestic Corsets at 80c instead of \$1 to \$1.50—complimentary prices only until Wednesday, March 6, 1907.

Val. Laces, 50c for 12-yard Pieces.

These Laces are worth up to \$3 per piece—a grand surprise reserved for this "Opening." See great table full, on first floor, near Eleventh street door. Adjoining tables for best of Embroideries at cost of the inferior. Go to second floor for Dress Goods and Silks.

Suits.

The chief of the Dress Goods Department returned from New York Saturday, and has wonderful offerings at \$1 yard.

Silks.

The Palais Royal's Silks at 59c a yard have been a specialty for many years. The great stock is now supplemented with the new Foulards.

Trimmings.

The chief returned from New York only Saturday. Promises best of bargains, but can only give hints here.

Until Wednesday.

Until Wednesday.

Until Wednesday.